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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished and in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *PITTSBURGH*, and T. C. BARKER & CO. *CINCINNATI*,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that generate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simly appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Tooth-Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in the presence of

GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10 sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street *At New-York*—Messrs John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R Waits's, Nos 38 and 64, Maiden lane *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs. Childs and Shaw *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist *Easton*——Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets,

ADDRESS.

The undersigned Members of the House of Representatives, to their respective Constituents.

Continued from our last.

Ever since the U. S. have been a nation, this subject has been a matter of complaint and negociation, and every former administration have treated it, according to its obvious nature, as a subject rather for arrangement than for war. It existed in the time of Washington, yet this father of his country recommended no such resort. It existed in the time of ADAMS, yet, notwithstanding the zeal, in support of our maratime rights, which distinguished his administration, war was never suggested by him, as the remedy. During the eight years Mr. Jefferson stood at the helm of affairs, it still continued a subject of controversy and negociation: but it was never made a cause for war. It was reserved for the present administration to press this topic to the extreme and most dreadful resort of nations: although England has officially disavowed the right of impressment, as it respects native citizens, and an arrangement might well be made, consistent with the fair pretensions of such as are naturalized.

That the real state of this question may be understood, the undersigned recur to the following facts as supported by official documents. Mr. King when minister in England, obtained a disavowal of the British government of the right to impress "American seamen" naturalized as well as native, on the high seas. An arrangement had advanced, nearly to a conclusion, upon this basis, and was broken off only, because G. B. insisted to retain the right on "the narrow seas." What, however, was the opinion of the American minister, on the probability of an arrangement, appears from the public documents, communicated to congress, in the session of 1808, as stated by Mr. 'Madison, in these words, at the mo-'ment the articles were expected to 'be signed, an exception of "the nar-'row seas" was urged and insisted on 'by Lord St Vincents, and being ut-'terly inadmissable on our part, the 'negociation was abandoned"

Mr. King seems to be of opinion, 'however,' that, with more time than 'was left him for the experiment, the 'objection might have been overcome.' What time was left Mr. King for the experiment, or whether any was ever made has not been disclosed to the public. Mr. King, soon after returned to America: It is manifest from Mr. King's expression that he was limited in point of time, and it is equally clear that his opinion was that an adjustment could take place. That Mr. Madison was also of the same opinion is demonstrated, by his letters to Messrs Monroe and Pinckney, dated the 31 of February, 1807, in which he uses these expressions "I take it for granted, 'that you have not failed to make due 'use of the arrangement concerted by 'Mr. King with Lord Hawksbury, in 'the year 1802, for settling the ques-'tion of impressment. On the occa-'sion and under that administration the 'British principle was fairly renoun-'ced in favor of the right of our flag, 'Lord Hawksbury having agreed to 'prohibit impressments on the high 'seas," and Lord St. Vincents requi-'ring nothing more than an exception 'of the narrow seas, an exception—'resting on the obsolete claim of G. B. 'to some peculiar dominion over them"

Here then we have a full acknowledgement that G. B. was willing to renounce the right of impressment, on the high seas. in favor of our flag;—that she was anxious to arrange the subject.

It further appears that the British ministry called for an interview with Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, on this topic; that they stated the nature of the claim, the King's perogative; that they had consulted the crown officers and the board of Admiralty, who all concurred in sentiment, that under the circumstances of the nation, the relinquishment of the right was a measure, which the government could not adopt, without taking on itself a responsibility, which no ministry would be willing to meet, however pressing the exigency might be. They offered, however, on the part of G. Britain, to pass laws making it penal for British commanders to impress American citizens, on board of American vessels, on the high seas, if America would pass a law, making it penal for the officers of the U. S. to grant certificates of citizenship to British subjects. This will be found, in the same documents, in a letter from Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney to Mr. Madison, dated 11th November, 1809. Under their peremptory instructions, this proposition, on the part of G. Britain, could not be acceded to by our ministers. Such however, was the temper and anxiety of England, and such the candor and good sense of our ministers, that an honourable and advantageous arrangement did take place—The authority of Mr. Monroe, then Minister at the court of G. B. now Secretary of State, and one of the present administration, who have recommended war with England, and assigned impressments as a cause, supports the undersigned in asserting, that it was honorable and advantageous: for in a letter from Richmond dated the 28th of February, 1808, to Mr. Madison, the following expressions are used by Mr. 'Monroe, 'I have on the contrary al-'ways believed and still do believe that 'the ground on which that interest '(impressment) was placed by the pa-'per of the British Commissioners of '8th November, 1806, and the explan-'nation which accompanied it, was 'both honorable and advantageous to 'the U. S. that it contained a concess-'ion in their favor on the part of G. B. 'on the great principle in contestation, 'never before made by a formal and 'obligatory act of their government, 'which was highly favorable to their 'interest.'

With the opinion of Mr. King so decidedly expressed, with the official admission of Mr. Madison, with the explicit declaration of Mr. Monroe, all concurring that G. B. was ready, to abandon impressment on the high seas, and with an honorable and advantageous arrangement, actually made by Mr. Monroe, how can it be pretended that all hope of settlement, by treaty, has failed; how can this subject furnish a proper cause of war?

With respect to the subject of blockades; the principle of the law of nations, as asserted by the U. S. is, that a blockade can only be justified when supported by an adequate force. In theory this principle is admitted by G. Britain. It is alledged, however, that in practice, she disregards that principle.

The order of blockade, which has been made a specific ground of complaint, by France, is that of the 16th of May 1806. Yet, strange as it may seem, this order, which is now, made one ground of war between the two countries was, at the time of its first issuing, viewed as an act of favor and conciliation. On this subject it is necessary to be explicit. The vague and indeterminate manner, in which the American and French governments, in their official papers, speak of this order of blockade, is calculated to mislead. An importance is attached to it, of which, in the opinion of the undersigned, it is not worthy. Let the facts speak for themselves.

In Aug. 1804, the British established a blockade at the entrance of the French ports, naming them, from Fecamp to Ostend; and from their proximity to the British coasts, and the absence of all complaint, we may be permitted to believe that it was a legal blockade, enforced according to the usages of nations. On the 16th of May, 1806, the English Secretary of State, Mr. Fox notified, to our Minister, at London, that his government had thought fit to direct necessary measures to be taken for the blockade of the coasts, rivers and ports, from the river Elbe to the river Brest, both inclusive.*

In point of fact, as terms used in the order, will show this paper, which has become a substantive and avowed cause for non-intercourse, embargo and war, is a blockade, only of the places, on the French coast, from Ostend to the Seine, and even as to these it is, merely, as it professes to be a continuance of a former and existing blockade—— For with respect to the residue of the coast, trade of neutrals is admitted, with the exception only of enemy's property and articles contraband of war, which are liable to be taken, without a blockade; and except the direct colonial trade of the enemy, which G. B. denied to be free by the law of nations. Why the order was thus extended, in its form, while in effect it added nothing to orders and regulations, already existing, will be known by adverting to papers which are before the world. In 1806, France had yet colonies and the wound inflicted on our feelings, by the interference of the British government in our trade, with those colonies, had been the cause of remonstrance and negociation. At the moment when the order of May 1806, was made, Mr. Monroe, the present Secretary of State, then our minister plenipotentiary at the Court of G. B. was, in treaty on the subject of the carrying trade, and judging on the spot, and at the time, he unhesitatingly, gave his opinion, that the order was made to favor American views and interests—— This idea is unequivocally expressed in Mr. Monroe's letters to Mr. Madison of the 17th, and 20th† of May, and of the 9th of June, 1806.

And as late as October, 1811, the same Gentleman, writing as Secretary of State to the British minister, speaking of the same order of blockade of May 1806, says, "it strictly was little 'more than a blockade of the coast from 'Seine to Ostend." "The object was 'to afford to the U. S. an accommoda-'tion respecting the colonial trade."

It appears then, that this order was, in point of fact made to favor our trade and was so understood and admitted by the government of this country, at that time and since; that, instead of extending prior blockades it lessened them; that the country from Seine to Brest, and from Ostend to Elbe was inserted to open them to our colonial trade and for our accommodation, and that it was never made the subject of complaint by the American government, during its practical continuance:—that is, not until the first order in council; and indeed not until after the 1st of May 1810; and until after the American government was apprized of the ground, which it was the will of France should be taken upon the subject.

Of this we have the most decisive proof, in the offers made under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, for the discontinuance of the Embargo as it related to G. Britain; none of which required the repeal of the blockade of May 1806; and also in the arrangement made during the administration of Mr. Madison, and under his eye with Mr. Erskine. The non intercourse act of March 1809, and the act "concerning commercial intercourse" of May 1810, vest the president of the United States with the very same power, in the very same terms. Both authorise him "in case either G. B. or France shall 'so revoke or modify her edicts, as 'that they shall cease to violate the 'neutral commerce of the U. States" to declare the same by proclamation. And by the provisions of one law in such case, non intercourse was to cease; by those of the other it was to be revived. In consequence of power vested, by the first act, the arrangement with Erskine was made and the revocation of the orders in council of January and November 1807, was considered as a full compliance with the law and as removing all the anti neutral edicts. The blockade of May 1806, was not included in the arrangement, and it does not appear, that it was deemed of sufficient importance to engage even a thought. Yet under the act of May 1810, which vests the very same power, a revocation of this blockade of May 1806, is made by our cabinet a *sine qua non*; an indispensible requisite! And now, after the British minister has directly avowed that this order of blockade would not continue after a revocation of the orders in council, without a due application of an adequate force, the existence of this blockade, is insisted upon, as a justifiable cause of war, notwithstanding, that our government admits a blockade is legal, to the maintenance of which an adequate force is applied.

The undersigned are aware, that in justification of this new ground, it is now said that the extension on paper, for whatever purpose intended, favors the principle of paper blockades. This however, can hardly be urged, since the British,* formally, disavow the

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* The terms of the order are these:—"That the said coast, rivers and ports must be considered as blockaded." but, "that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral ships and vessels, laden with goods, not being the property of his majesty's enemies and not being contraband of war, from approaching the said coasts, and entering into and sailing from the said rivers and ports, save and except the coast, rivers and ports from Ostend to the river Seine, already in a state of strict and rigorous blockade; and which are to be considered as so continued;" with a proviso that the vessels entering had not been at a port belonging to or in possession of the enemies of Great-Britain, and the vessels departing were not destined to an enemy port, or had previously broken blockade."

† The following are extracts from these letters. In that of the 17th of May, 1806, he thus speaks of that blockade It is "couched in terms of restraint, and professes to extend the blockade further than was heretofore done, nevertheless it takes it from many ports already blockaded, indeed from all east of Ostend and west of the Seine, except in articles contraband of war and enemies' property, which are seizable without blockade. And in like form of exception, considering every enemy as one power, it admits the trade of neutrals within the same limits, to be free in the productions of enemies' colonies, in every, but the direct route between the colony and the parent country." Mr. M. adds: "It cannot be doubted that the note was drawn by government, in reference to the question and if intended as the foundation of a treaty must be viewed in a favorable light". On the 20th of May, Mr. Monroe writes to Mr. Madison, that he had been "strengthened in the opinion that the order of the 16th was drawn with a view to the question of our trade with enemies colonies, and that it promises to be highly satisfactory to our commercial interests."

† Mr. Foster in his letter of the 3d July, 1811, thus states the doctrine maintained by his government.

"Great Britain has never attempted to dispute, that in the ordinary course of the law of nations, no blockade can be justifi-

principle; and since they acknowledge, the very doctrine of the law of nations, for which the American administration contend, henceforth, the existence of a blockade become a question of fact: it must depend upon the evidence adduced, in support of the adequacy of the blockading force.

From the preceding statement it is apparent, that whatever there is objectionable, in the principle of the order of May 1806, or in the practice under it, on ground merely American, it cannot be set up as a sufficient cause of war; for until France, pointed it out, as a cause of controversy, it was so far from being regarded, as a source of any new, or grievous complaint, that it was actually considered, by our government, in a favorable light.

The British orders in council are the remaining source of discontent; and avowed cause of war. These have heretofore been considered by our government in connection with the French decrees. Certainly the British orders in council and French decrees form a system subversive of natural rights and constitute just grounds of complaint, yet, viewed, relatively to the condition of those powers towards each other, & of the U States towards both, the undersigned cannot persuade themselves that the orders in council as they now exist and with the present effect and operation, justify the selection of G. Britain as our enemy; and render necessary a declaration of an unqualified war,

Every consideration of moral duty & political expedience seems to concur in warning the U. States, not to mingle in this hopeless &, to human eye, interminable European contest Neither France nor Englaud pretends that their aggressions can be defended on the ground of any other belligerent power than that of particular necessity.

Both attempt to justify their encroachments on the general law of nations by the plea of retaliation. In the relative position and proportion of strength of the U States to either belligerent, there appeared little probability that we could compell the one or the other, by hostile operations to abandon this plea.

And as the field of commercial enterprise, after allowing to the decrees & orders their full practical effect, is still rich and extensive, there seemed as little wisdom as obligation to yield solid and certain realities for unattainable pretensions. The right of retaliation as existing in either belligerent it was impossible for the U States, consistent with either its duty or interest, to admit. Yet such was the state of the decrees and orders of the respective belligerents, in relation to the rights of neutrals, that while, on the one hand, it formed no justification to either, so on the other, concurrent circumstances formed a complete justification to the U. States in maintaining notwithstanding these encroachments, provided it best comported with their interests, that system of impartial neutrality, which is so desirable to their peace and prosperity. For if it should be admitted, which no course of argument can maintain, that the Berlin decree which was issued on the 21st of November, 1806, was justified by the antecedent orders of the British admiralty respecting the colonial trade, & by the order of blockade of the 16th of May preceding, yet on this account, there resulted no right of retaliation to France, as it respected the U States.—They had expressed no acquiescence either in the British interference with the colonial trade or in any extension of the principles of blockade. Besides had there been any such neglect, on the part of the U States, as warranted the French Emperor in adopting his principle of retaliation yet in the exercise of that pretended right, he passed the bounds of both public law and decency, and in the very extravagance of that exercise, lost the advantage of whatever colour the British had offered to his pretences. Not content with adopting a principle of retaliation, in terms limited, and appropriate, to the injury of which we complained, he declared, "all the British Islands in a state of blockade, prohibited all commerce and correspondence with them all trade in their manufactures, and made good & lawful prize of all merchandize, belonging to England or coming from its manufactures, and colonies." The violence of these encroachments was equalled only by the insidiousness of the terms, and manner in which they were promulagated.—The scope of the expressions of the Berlin decree, was so general that it embraced within its sphere, the whole commerce of neutrals with England.

able or valid, unless it be supported by an 'adequate force destined to maintain it, and to expose to hazard all vessels attempting to evade its operation."

Mr Foster in his letter to Mr Monroe of the 26th July, 1811, says: "The blockade of May 1806, will not continue after the repeal of the orders in council, unless his majesty's government shall think fit to sustain it by the special application of a sufficient naval force, and the fact of its being so continued, or not, will be notified at the time."

Yet Decres, Minister of the Marine of France, by a formal note, of the 24th of December, 1806, assured our Minister plenipotentiary, that the imperial decree, of the 21st of November 1806, "was not to effect our commerce—which would still be governed by the rules of the treaty, established between the two countries." Notwithstanding this assurance, however on the 18th of September following, Regnier Grand Minister of justice, declared "that the intentions of the Emperor were that by virtue of that decre French armed vessels might sieze in neutral vessels, either English property or merchandise proceeding from the English manufactures, & that he had reserved for future decision the question whether they might not possess themselves of neutral vessels going to, or coming from England although they had no English manufactures on board" Pretensions so obviously, exceeding any measures of retaliation that, if the precedent acts of the British government, had afforded such a resort, any colour of right, it was lost in the violence & extravagance of these assumed principles.

To the Berlin decree succeeded the British orders in council, of the 7th of January 1807, which were merged in the orders of the 11th of November following.

These declared "all ports and places belonging to France, and its allies from which the British flag was excluded, all, in the colonies of his Britannick majesty's enemies, in a state of Blockade;—prohibiting all trade, in the produce and manufactures of the said countries or colonies; and making all vessels trading to or from them, and all merchandise, on board subject to capture and condemnation, with an exception, only in favour of the direct trade, between neutral countries and the colonies of his majesty's enemies."

These extravagant pretensions on the part of G Britain, were immediately succeeded by others, still more extravagant on the part of France—Without waiting for any knowledge of the course the American government would take, in relation to the British orders in council, the French Emperor issued, on the 17th of December following, his Milan decree, by which "every ship of whatever nation, which shall have submitted to search, by an English ship, or to a voyage to England or paid any tax to that government, are declared *denationalized* and lawful prize.

"The British Islands are declared in a state of blockade, by sea and land, and every ship of whatever nation, or whatsoever the nature of its cargo may be, that sails from England, or those of the English colonies, or of countries occupied by English troops, and proceeding to England, or to the English colonies, or to countries occupied by the English, to be good prize." The nature and extent of these injuries thus accumulated by mutual efforts of both belligerents, seemed to teach the American statesman this important lesson; not to attach the cause of his country to one, or the other; but by systematick and solid provisions for seacoast and maratime defence, to place its interests, as far as its situation, and resources permits, beyond the reach of the rapacity, or ambition of any European power. Happy would it have been for our country, if a course of policy so simple and obvious, had been adopted.

Unfortunately administration had recourse to a system, complicated in its nature, and destructive in its effect: which, instead of relief from the accumulated injuries of foreign governments, served only to fill up, what was wanting in the measure of evils abroad, by artificial embarrassments at home. As long ago as the year 1794; Mr. Madison, the present president of the U S. then a member of the House of Representatives, devised and proposed a system of commercial restrictions, which had for its object the coercion of G Britain, by a denial to her of our products and our market; asserting that the former was, in a manner essential to her prosperity, either as necessaries of life, or as raw materials for her manufactures; and that without the latter, a great proportion of her labouring classes, could not subsist.

In that day of sage and virtuous forethought, the proposition was rejected. It remained however, a theme of unceasing panegyric among an active class of American politicians, who with a systematic pertinacity inculcated among the people, that commercial restrictions were a species of warfare, which would ensure success to the U. States, and humilation to Great Britain.

There were two circumstances, inherent in this system of coercing G B. by commercial restrictions, which ought to have made practical politicians very doubtful of its result, and very cautious of its trial. These were the state of opinion in relation to its efficacy among commercial men in the U. States; and the state of feeling which a resort to it would unavoidably produce in G. Britain. On the one hand, it was undeniable that the great body of commercial men in the U. S. had no belief in such a dependence of G. B. upon the U. States, either for our produce or our market, as the system implied.

Without the hearty co-operation of this class of men, success in its attempt was obvious unattainable. And as on them the chief suffering would fall; it was altogether unreasonable to expect that they would become co-operating instruments in support of any system which was ruin to them and without hope to their country. On the other hand, as it respects G. Britain, a system proceeding upon the avowed principle of her dependence upon us was among the last, to which a proud and powerful nation would yield.

Notwithstanding these obvious considerations, in April 1806, Mr. Madison being then secretary of state, a law passed Congress, prohibiting the importation of certain specified manufactures of G B. and her dependencies, on the basis of Mr. Madison's original proposition. Thus the U S. entered on the system of commercial hostility against G. Britain.

The decree of Berlin was issued in the ensuing November (1806) The treaty, which had been signed at London, in December 1806, having been rejected by Mr. Jefferson withoutbeing presented to the senate for ratification, and the non-importation act not being repealed but only suspended, G B. issued her orders in council, on the 11th November 1807.

On the 21st of the same month of November, Champagny, French minister of foreign affairs, wrote to Mr. Armstrong, the American minister, in the words following: "All the difficulties which have given rise to your reclamations, sir, would be removed with ease, if the government of the U States, after complaining in vain of the injustice and violations of England, took, with the whole continent, the part of guaranteeing it therefrom."

On the 17th of the ensuing December the Milan decrees were issued on the part of France, and five days afterwards the embargo was passed on the part of the United States. Thus was completed, by acts nearly cotemporaneous, the circle of commercial hostilities.

After an ineffectual trial of four years to control the policy of the two belligerents by this system, it was, on the part of the U. States, for a time, relinquished. The act of the 1st May 1810, gave the authority, however, to the president of the U. S. to revive it against G Britain, in case France revoked her decrees. Such revocation on the part of France was declared by the president's proclamation on the 2d November 1810, and in consequence, non intercourse was revived by our administration against G Britain.

At all times the undersigned have looked with much anxiety for the evidence of this revocation. They wished not to question what, in various forms, has been so often asserted by the administration, and its agents by their direction. But neither as publick men nor as citizens can they consent that the peace and prosperity of the country should be sacraficed, in maintenance of a position, which on no principle of evidence they deem tenable—They cannot falsify or conceal their conviction that the French decrees neither have been nor are revoked.

Without pretending to occupy the whole field of argument which the question of revocation has opened, a concise statement seems inseparable from the occasion.

The condition on which the non-intercourse, according to the act of 1st May 1810, might be revived against G Britain, was on the part of France, an effectual revocation of her decrees—What the president of the U. S. was bound to require from the French government was, the evidence of such effectual revocation. Upon this point both the right of the U S and the duty of the president seem to be resolved into very distinct and undeniable principles. The object to be obtained for the U S. from France was, an effectual revocation of the decrees. A revocation to be effectual must include, in the nature of things, this, essential requisite; the wrongs done to the neutral commerce of the U States, by the operation of the decrees, must be stopped. Nothing short of this could be an effectual revocation.

Without reference to the other wrongs resulting from those decrees to the commerce of the U. States, it will be sufficient to state the prominent wrong done by the 3d article of the Milan decree.* The nature of this wrong essentially consisted in the authority given to French ships of war and privateers to make a prize, at sea, of every neutral vessel sailing to or from any of the English possessions. The authority to capture was the very essence of the wrong. It follows, therefore, that an effectual revocation required that the authority to capture should be annulled. Granting therefore, for the sake of argument (what from its terms and its nature was certainly not the case) that the noted letter of the Duke of Cadore of the 5th of August 1810, held forth a revocation, good in point of form, and unconditional, yet it was not that effectual revocation for which the act of 1st May 1810, alone authorised the president of the U S. to issue his proclamation, unless in consequence of that letter the authority to capture was annulled. The letter itself is no anulment of this authority to capture, and it is notorious that no evidence of the anulment of this authority to capture ever has been adduced. It has not even been pretended. On the contrary, there is decisive and almost daily evidence—of the continued existence of this authority to capture.

(To be Continued.

* This article is in these words:

"Art. III. The British islands are declared to be in a state of blockade, both by land and sea. Every ship of whatever nation, or whatsoever the nature of its cargo may be, that sails from the ports of England, or those of the English colonies and of the countries occupied by English troops and proceeding to England, or to the English colonies, or to countries occupied by English troops is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the present decree, and may be captured, by our ships of war or our privateers and adjudged to the captor."

BY TUESDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

The following intelligence is from a hand bill printed at Albany, received by the Steam Boat yesterday. The foreign news mentioned below, was received at Quebec by an arrival from England.

LONDON, May 22.—The Editor of the Morning Chronicle says,—We pledge ourselves to the truth of the following important fact.

On Tuesday last the American minister communicated to the ministers a despatch which he had received from the American minister at Paris, containing the formal renunciation, by the French government, of the Milan and Berlin decrees, as far as regards America; and which document of renunciation is dated as far back as April 1811. This official notification was made by the French government to the American minister, in consequence of our declaration, that whenever these decrees should be repealed, our orders in council should also cease. This paper, which probably did not exist, and was perhaps anti-dated, now comes, however, substantiated to our government, and therefore the orders in council must stand repealed as far as concerns America.

QUEBEC, June 30.—A notification is posted up in the street, from the police office of this city, requiring all subjects or citizens of the United States, or persons claiming citizenship in the United States, to leave the city of Quebec by 12 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) and the district of Quebec, by Friday, 12 o'clock.

We understand, to the extent of 10 or 12 days is and will be granted to such as have business to settle on their finding approved security.

WAR BEGAN AT THE NORTH.

A letter from Rome, dated the 2d inst. has been received this morning, which says. "I am sorry to be obliged to inform you, that hostilities have commenced on the line.

Our troops have taken possession of Carlton Island, and the British have captured two merchant vessels belonging to Oswego."

ANOTHER LETTER,

dated the 2d July.

From a very respectable gentleman in the county of St. Lawrence says—"Two American schooners, belonging to the Gennessee country, have been taken near the outlet of lake Ontario, by a party of British volunteers from Kingston."

A THIRD LETTER.

We have also been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a gentlemen in the Gennessee country, dated the 29th ult.

"Our last mail brought a declaration of war almost official. Numerous expresses have since passed us, to and from the frontiers. A reinforcement of militia and a supply of arms, ordnance and ammunition passed yesterday for the west, 'In all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war.' These were met and hastened by a messenger from Col. P B Porter, who it seems, fears some uninvited guests at the table he has spread. The report is, that the British have demanded the surrender of the American fort at Niagara, which has been refused, and that they are making preparation to cross the river and attack it.

All the militia in this quarter have in consequence of the above, been called together.

The whole country is in the utmost tumult and consternation.

Com. Ad.

From the Ontario Repository printed at Canandaigua, June 30, 1812.

POSTSCRIPT.

We learn, that soon after receiving the news of the declaration of war at Canada, a British boat captured an American vessel on Lake Erie, belonging principally to Mr. Peter H Colt. who was on board that an American officer Lieut. Ganesvoort of Fort Niagara, with a sergeant, who happened to be over the river at the time the news of war was received, were detained by the British.

From the Times of June 30, printed at Manlius, Onandago County.

By a gentleman who passed through this village last evening from the westward we learn, that shortly after the declaration of war was received by the British at Niagara, a vessel laden with produce and owned by Mr. Abm. Dox, of Geneva, set sail from the American side up the lake, was pursued by a barge and 20 soldiers, belonging to the British, taken, and the crew made prisoners of war.

BY THE WASP.

It was said in France, that a treaty with America was agreed on and signed before Napoleon's departure for the North, and we have reason to believe if it is so, that this ship is the bearer of it. We are told that the Messenger on receiving the despatches asked Mr. Barlow, if it contained good news, on which Mr Barlow replied now America would be at peace with all the world.

The article of bread was so scarce in France, that the Police took into their charge all flour and grain, brought into their departments and distributed it equally to every one alike, so that money would not purchase any extra quantity.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 14.*

From the Delaware Statesman, July 11.

Yesterday the sloop of war Wasp, captain Jones, arrived at New-Castle in 36 days from Cherbourg, (France) and strange as it may appear, she has not brought the promised treaties; indeed, we do not learn that any thing certain touching our relations with the French government has been received the despatches by her were forwarded to the seat of government yesterday Bonaparte had gone to Dresden.

The Wasp left Cowes (Eng.) on the 4th of June for Cherbourg, and sailed from the latter place the same day of her arrival. At that time the Orders in Council had not been revoked; nor had the new ministry made any material change in the measures of the British government.

SAVANNAH, *June 29.*

General Pinckney left this place for Beaufort, to inspect the fortifications at that place. We understand he has directed several redoubts to be built on the south common of this city, and that he has also written to the Secretary at War, recommending troops to be sent here to be stationed in this city to garrison fort Jackson, and other points most exposed.

On Sunday last several of the gun boats dropped down the river, for the defence of the Delaware.

The privateer schooner, Governor M'Kean, sailed from this port on Sunday last, on a cruise.

The privateer Matilda, which left this port a few days since on a cruise, has, we understand, put back to New-Castle, the crew having mutinied. Thirty-five of the ringleaders are in New-Castle jail.

BOSTON, *July 9.*

Captain Henderson who arrived at Newport from Nantz, has brought advices to the 1st of June.

Mr. Barlow continued *promised* in Paris. No arrangement had been made for our plundered millions, none like to be. Napoleon and his ministers had set off for the Vistula where he was to review his grand army, estimated at 400,000 men—daily augmenting. He met his father-in-law at Dresden, as he passed along. The Paris papers make no complaint against Russia, and are silent on the subject of a war with her!—But the Emperor of Russia was with his army on the frontiers. The Moniteur announces that the Emperor would return in July:—He has his Empress with him.

From the Boston Centinel, July 11.

PROGRESS of WAR.
FROM HALIFAX.

The exchange Coffee-house Keene yesterday received a Halifax paper of the 29th ult. on which day the official news of war reached that place.

Halifax, June, 29—Yesterday the Tartarus sailed for Quebec, and the Cheralier for England, with dispatches. There were seven sail of armed vessels at Halifax the 29th, probably Sawyer's squadron from Bermuda, the Africa, of 64 guns, built in the year 1801.

British account of the late retreat.

HALIFAX, June 29.

Arrived on the 26th, His Majesty's ship Belvedere, capt Byron, from a cruise. June 23d early in the morning, 80 miles S W. by W of Nantucket, saw 5 sail of vessels standing to the E.—The Belvedere stood towards them—at a half past 6 it was ascertained they were ships of war, three large frigates, a sloop of war and a brig—as they were than making signals the Belvidere hoisted her private signal, not finding it answered, altered her course and made all sail from them, but soon found; in consequence of a strong breeze which particularly favored them, that they nearly came up upon her. At a half past 11 the Belvidere hoisted her British flag, and after the chasing vessels hoisted the American, and two of the frigates commodores broad pendants; at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock P M. the foremost ship supposed the President came up within hail, rather upon the weather quarter, and fired three

an quick succession, which killed two men, wounded several, injured the rudder, and done other damage to the ship. A few moments after, the Belvidere opened a fire from four stern guns. the only part of the ship from which the guns would bear upon the President, which soon after poured in her whole broad side, and continued firing single guns and broad sides alternately until 7 o'clock, when the Constitution coming up she ceased firing;—the Constitution then fired a few broad sides, but to little effect;—at length the wind freshened, and the Belvidere succeeded in getting considerably ahead of her opponents;—at 8 o'clock the Commodores ship bore S W distant about 2 miles, and the Belvidere gradually increased her distance, until the American squadron was out of sight, at 12 o'clock the two headmost frigates were last seen, they were then lying to.

Capt. Byron was wounded, as was also 18 seamen, 5 of whom were badly —2 seamen were killed—the standing and running rigging and several of the spars much injured.

Arrived and anchored near the castle the British schooner Bream, 4 guns Lt Stimpson, 17 days from Halifax, with a flag of truce (white at the foretopmast head) we understand she has come for the purpose of delivering up the men taken from the Chesapeak, agreeable to an arrangement made by our government and the British Minister Mr Foster.

SUCCESSFUL CRUISE.

On Thursday evening the Privateer schr Fame, (2 guns 30 men) capt Web returned to Salem, having taken a ship of about 300 tons——with a load of square timber, and a brig of about 200 tons, loaded with tar. The ship had 2 four pounders, loaded, but was prevented from any defence by the suddeness of boarding. Most of the prisoners were landed at Machias. The ship & brig arrived yesterday.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *July* 24, 1812.

Governor Snyder has issued a Proclamation dated at Harrisburgh, the 13th of July, 1812, recommending, "that the people of every denomination throughout this commonwealth do set apart THURSDAY, the 30th inst. as a day of general solemn humiliation and prayer —that, on that day they abstain, as far as practicable, from all worldly avocations, and unite in sincerity and with contrite hearts to confess their manifold offences against a holy and merciful God, aggravated highly by ingratitude for the numerous blessings this country has so long enjoyed; to implore his forgiveness; in sincerity to ask him to give wisdom to our counsellors, so as to direct to measures he will own and bless; that he would be a wall of fire about us and a glory in the midst of us; defend us from the attacks of foreign foes, and guard us from the ravages of the savages of the wilderness; go forth with our armies in defence of our inestimable rights, and preserve harmony and union among ourselves—that he who has the hearts of all nations in his hands, and can turn them as the rivers of water are turned, would dispose our enemies to do us justice; speedily put an end to desolating war, and secure to us the full enjoyment of all our rights civil and religious—that by the almighty efficacy of his spirit and his grace, he would give us *that* righteousness which exalteth a nation, and ban so far from us profaneness, infidelity, and every vice which disgraces a people—that he would hasten the blessed period when all nations shall bow to the sceptre of the Prince of Peace; that war be no more heard, and that peace on earth and good will may pervade the whole human family."

Bishop White has appointed Thursday the 30th inst to be observed by the Episcopal churches under his care, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

We heretofore published the recommendation of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, for observing the same day for the same purposes.

The President, at the request of Congress, has appointed the third Thursday in August next, to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, throughout the United States.

A party of about 30 Missouri Indians, under the care of General William Clark, arrived here on Saturday last, on their way to the city of Washington. Will the farce of taking Indians to visit the President, never be done with? The folly and absurdity of it has been long since manifest.

About 22 or 23 years ago, there was an Indian of the Six Nations, called Blind Sam—When a visit to the seat of government was contemplated, Sam was always ready—he was the greatest thief and scoundrel in the nation—In Philadelphia Sam was metamorphosed into the Big Bear, and was looked upon as a wonderful Warrior and Chief.—He counselled with our great men—promised whatever was required of him—gratified the curiosity of women and children—received presents—and returned home as great a savage, and, if possible, a greater enemy to the white people than when he left it.

War effects.—We learn, that of a population of 1700 souls, but four or five families remained at Eastport, 28th ult. they having left the place with their moveable property.

Boston paper.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit to his friend in this place, dated July 7, 1812.

On Thursday morning the 2d inst. our enemies gave us the first notice of war being declared against them. The evening preceding an officer was seen to go with great despatch down the opposite side of the river to fort Malden, and the next morning the ferry boats that went from this side were detained on the other shore, which made us suspect that affairs were not long to continue tranquil between us. Shortly after a gentleman in this place received a from his friend on the British side, informing of the declaration of war.

I will now inform you of the remissness of government in not sending an express immediately to Governor Hull and to this important place, on an event of such magnitude, and the consequences which has resulted from this neglect. It now appears to us that war was declared on the 18th ult. and despatches sent off the next day by the common course of the mail to Cleveland, which place they reached on Monday the 29th about the middle of the day, making ten days and an half to that place, when the news ought to have been received here before that time. The postmaster at Cleveland received a letter from Washington, directing him to hire a person to go on with the despatches to Gov. Hull, who was at that time about 80 miles from this place, and he received them on the morning of the 2d inst. making thirteen days from Washington. This information I had from the person who was hired by the postmaster at Cleveland, and who is now in this place; its correctness cannot be doubted. The British received their information by way of fort Erie, and an express instantly started from thence who came the north side of Lake Erie to Malden, and delivered the intelligence at that place on the 1st inst. by a circuitous route of nearly three hundred miles farther from the city of Washington that Gov. Hull then was.—The evil consequences of this gross negligence might have been immence; I will mention one which has resulted from it—When the army came to the foot of the rapids of Maumee river, Gov Hull, not then having received intelligence of the declaration of war, hired a small sloop in which he put his baggage and that of most of the officers of the army, all the hospital stores, his instructions from the war department, his commission and those of most of the officers of the 4th regiment, the ladies of two officers of said regiment, lieut. Goodwin and about 30 men, and was on the point of sending the paymaster with all the public money; this vessel, on passing Malden on Thursday was captured with all its contents; the ladies, Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Goodwin, were put on shore at this place the next day, all the others of course detained.

The news of war excited very great alarm for the safety of this place, the army being too far off to afford us immediate relief. For about a week previous we had intelligence of the Indians assembling at fort Malden; about 300 of the Sacs had come from the Mississippi; Tecumseh and a few warriors from the Wabash, and many others from different quarters, all believed to be hostile; it was confidently asserted that from 1000 to 1500 rations were daily issued to them. Believing that an attack was contemplated either on the army or on this place, and most probably the latter, every man capable of bearing arms was kept on constant duty day and night, from Thursday until Sunday evening, when the army encamped within three miles of us and relieved our apprehensions There were but 100 regulars in the garrison, and the whole of the militia we could collect did not exceed 400; but I believe every man was determined to make up in bravery what we wanted in numbers.—About 100 of the militia were thrown into the garrison, the others posted in such advantageous places through the town, each having a good firelock and bayonet, with plenty of ammunition, I am confident it would have taken more than double our numbers to have routed us. If attacked, we expected it would be made either in the night or near day-light; this rendered it necessary to keep awake through the whole of the night. For three nights there was not one of us had our clothes off, and if any one did lie down, it was on his arms. Every man saw the necessity of making a determined resistance, and I am confident every one would have done his duty. Yesterday the ferrymen who had been detained on their first crossing the river after the news of war, were returned under a flag of truce; they had been taken to Malden, and they say that the Indians have been gradually dispersing from that place for three or four days past. I expect they will have the policy to remain quiet, as they find there is a force now here sufficient to put down all opposition either from them or the British; and I think that such steps will shortly be pursued, that we will not hereafter fear any disturbance from them.

A considerable number of the militia had collected on the opposite shore during two or three days last week, but a few twenty-four pounders thrown at them on Sunday last, soon made them disperse, and since that there is scarcely a man to be seen.—It was thought they were preparing to erect batteries for the annoyance of this place, but it is since said that they intend to make no resistance but at Malden.

Gen. Hull is making preparations to cross the river this evening or to-morrow, and it is expected an immediate attack is contemplated on Malden. The works of that place are not very strong, but they are well defended with artillery, having, I am told, 40 pieces mounted, and about 200 regulars, with all the militia they can collect, the number not known. There is no doubt but there will be hard fighting before the place is taken. The army are all in good health and spirits, and wait with anxiety to be put on the other shore—they are certainly as fine looking men as I ever saw.

NOBLESTOWN, July 9, 1812.

Saturday last, the 37th anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated by a number of respectable citizens, who met at the house of Col. Henry Noble, tavern-keeper, in Noblestown. All hearts appeared to be animated with the love of liberty; the emancipation of this country, from British bondage, was universally tho't to be worthy of a jubilee. The day was ushered in with 17 rounds of small arms, at 11 o'clock the company took their seats in an elegant bowery, prepared by Col Noble for the accommodation of the company, Henry Potter, President, James M'Creary, Vice-President, and George C. Vallandigham, Secretary. The Declaration of Independence, and the President's Message to Congress of the 1st of June last, also the Declaration of the present war, was read by the secretary, after which the company removed from the bowery for a short time, during which the table in the bowery was covered with an exceedingly well prepared dinner, which, reflects honor upon Mrs. Noble, who, or at whose direction, it was prepared. After dinner, when the cloth was removed, the following toasts were dark, with universal approbation, accompanied with volies of small arms.

1. Revered be the memory of General George Washington, with the faithful commissioned officers under him, and from thence down to the private soldier in the ranks, whose heroic courage, under a superintending Providence, established that which we this day celebrate.

2. May all those who are friends to the principles which led to our emancipation from the bondage of Britain, be linked together by a chain of union never to be broken.

3. James Madison, President of the U. States, may he be possessed of wisdom and knowledge, to enable him to discharge the all-important trusts committed to him at this very important crisis; and when he employs the military and naval force of the nation, may, an all-wise Providence crown with success the attempt.

4 The Congress of the United States, those guardians of the nation's rights—may they be possessed of wisdom and skill to adopt measures calculated to teach the belligerent powers of Europe, to practice justice towards neutral nations.

5. May those sparks of martial fire thro' our country, which has been almost extinguished, now begin to kindle, and let the injuries done to our country administer fuel to it, and re-kindle it in the breasts where it has hitherto been smothered or inactive.

6 May national insults and indignities excite the public resentment, and may we with true courage, tempered with prudence, go forth to protect our liberty and property, against our enemies, those eternal enemies to peace and liberty.

7. Now in our turn, when we begin to experience the fate of the nations of the earth, may we go forth to meet our enemies, and disengage ourselves from the strong and tender ties that twine about the heart of a father or husband, to confine us at home in inglorious retirement from danger.

8. May the clouds of prejudice be dispelled by the true lights of reason; Washington, may he be remembered as the enlightened statesman, and fearless warrior, and the dreadful expectation of war be suggested only by the idea of public welfare, the union of the states perfected by wisdom and cemented by the blood of heroes, and may it last as long as time continues, and may jarring opinions sink in oblivion, and perpetual disappointment to the enemies of the United States.

9. May the rights and independence of the states be precious in the esteem of each governor throughout the union, and may they with cheerfulness and quick despatch furnish their quota of the national defence, at all times when called upon, so shall our enemies despair of a dismemberment of the union.

10. As the towering and spreading flames consume the withered reeds which stand in its way, even so may the enemies of the United States (be they whomsoever they may) consume and melt away before her armies.

11. May we, at the present crisis, be ready to abandon our ease, and rush into the glorious dangers of the field, in defence of our country.

12. May we be true Americans, and may posterity bless our wisdom, as we bless those whose valour and virtue gave us liberty and independence.

13. America, may she be a happy nation, free from either France or Britain, or any of their colonies.

14. May all the natural and adopted sons of America, with harmony and brotherly love, rally round the once more unfurled American eagle, in support of the rights of our hitherto happy country, so shall we obtain an honorable peace in due time, and our nation stand in the rank of nations, superior to any of them for courage and patriotism.

15. Governor Harrison, with all our brethren on the frontier settlements, who exposed to the evils which arise from savage cruelty, may they be speedily succoured with troops sufficient to suppress the merciless foe, and may those who excite these untutored savages to murder our frontier settlers, meet with the just reward of their deeds.

16. The volunteers of Pennsylvania, may their virtues never fail, and their laurels ever bloom.

17. May the determinations of Congress be executed with energy, and their councils conducted by wisdom.

18. The memory of the immortal Davies, the hero of the Wabash, may his grave be watered by the tears of thousands.

19. As we have this day voluntarily agreed to keep up a thankful remembrance of the declaration of independence, may we also be as unanimous in supporting those measures which dire necessity has compelled Congress to adopt, to secure the independence and maritime rights of our nation, from the encroachments of those nations who may view our growing prosperity with a jealous eye, though it should be at the expence of our lives and property.

20 Domestic manufactory internal resources.

21. The fair sex, may they only indulge the man of virtue and patriotism.

After which, the company retired from the bowery about 5 o'clock in the evening, in perfect harmony, to their respective homes.

NOTICE TO BRITISH ALIENS.

We copy the following for the information of all concerned.

Department of State, July 7, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS within the U States are requested forthwith to report to the Marshalls (or to the persons to be appointed by them) of the respective states or territories within which they may reside, their names, their age, the time they have been in the U States, the persons composing their families, the places of their residence, and their occupations or pursuits; and whether, and at what time they have made the application to the courts required by law as preparatory to their naturalization—and the Marshals, respectively, are to make to the Department of State, returns of all such British subjects, with the above circumstances annexed to their names.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 16th inst. by the Rev. John Black, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, merchant, to Miss MARTHA CUDDY, both of this place.

——— on Sunday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. John Taylor, Lieut. HEZEKIAH JOHNSON, of the 1st Regt. United States Infantry, commanding Fort Fayette, to Miss CATHARINE M'GUNNEGLE, daughter of Mr. George M'Gunnegle, of this town.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN.*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, half bleached, or one-third bleached, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street. July 20, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Samuel Rippey*, late of Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay the same; and also those persons who have demands against the same, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement. Persons neglecting to pay attention to this notice, may expect to have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, on the first of September next.

SUTIA RIPPEY, Executrix

Pitt Township, July 17, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following property, viz:—

All the right, title and interest of Thomas Greenough, in and to a certain part of lot No. 8, in Pitt township, containing 80 feet in front on the public road, and extending back to the Monongahela river. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Greenough, at the suit of William Gazzam, for the use of the 141st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia

Also, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows:—by lands of John Dunbar on the north; by lands of Powell on the east; by lands of John M'Cullough on the south; and by lands of George Wallace, Esq containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, on which are erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, stone barn and still house, and about 35 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the several suits of John Little, Francis B Holmes and Benjamin Applegate, assignee of John Perry.

Also, a Tract of Land, containing 130 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Ross tow ship, Allegheny county adjoining lands of Hugh Davis and Andrew Jack, on which is erected a small cabin, and about 20 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Huey, at the suit of William M'Candless.

Also, Fifty acres of Land, with the allowance, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of James O'Hara on the north; the line of the Pittsburgh manor on the west; and Jonas Roup on the east—being part of the survey made on application in the name of Joseph Irwin, No. 1763, the residue of which survey is held by Jonas Roup. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, at the suit of the executors of the estate of Conrad Winebiddle, deceased.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August next, all the right, title, and interest in and of a two story frame house in Wood street, Pittsburgh, containing in front 18 feet, now in the occupancy of Thomas Goraley, lately by Andrew Galloway, adjoining north-eastwardly by John Hodge, and south-westwardly by Benjamin Caldrick, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty-six dollars, payable to the heirs of William Porter, deceased. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Galloway, at the suit of Thomas Ligget, and to be sold by me

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a plurius levari facius, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit—

A certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on the said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and outhouses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining with the appurtenances, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Burkholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county, in book N page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. As also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of lot marked and numbered in the general plan of said Borough, No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubac of the one part, and said Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 10th day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, in book L page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear—together with the hereditaments and appurtenances Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers, the true tenant of the premises described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812.

Allegheny County, ss.

Meele Smith, vs *Samuel B. Smith,* } In the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE

BY virtue of an alias writ of subpœna to me directed, commanding me to summon you to appear before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, on the second Monday of August next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the libellant should not be granted—public notice is hereby given you to appear on the second Monday of August next, at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, to answer the complaint of the libellant

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812.

To Samuel B Smith.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Emmetsburgh, Frederick county, Maryland, a Negro Man named GEORGE. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high; inclines a little to the mulatto; an active, well set fellow about 23 of age; has a small scar over one of his eyes; is fond of liquor, and when intoxicated is very impudent; plays on the violin. He had on when he left home a lead coloured country cloth coat, a black and white striped waistcoat, tow linen trowsers and shirt, the sleeves of which are striped; a roram hat much worn; but it is probable he may change his dress.—He has been accustomed to attend masons.—It is probable he has gone to Pennsylvania and will attempt to pass as a free man Ten Dollars will be paid for securing him in any jail within 30 miles, the above reward if a greater distance, and reasonable charges if brought home, by

WILLIAM LONG.

Friends creek, July 14, 1812

Doct. JOSEPH VAN DER SCHOT,

REQUESTS all indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise they may subject themselves to costs on a Magistrates docket. Pittsburgh, July 14, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any unsettled accounts against the Firm of the subscribers, are particularly requested to make them out and bring them in early for settlement, as the death of one of the company has made it absolutely necessary that their business should be closed.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill July 12, 1812.

FOUND,

ON the great road on the Sawmill Run, a Red Morocca Leather Pocket Book, containing sundry papers. The owner may have it again, by applying to *JOHN ROSS*, at the Ferry opposite Pittsburgh, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

July 12, 1812.

J. PRATT & CO.

Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,

next door to the sign of the Bear in Market street, in the house lately occupied by Doctor Dawson, where they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are furnished with the newest and most approved fashions from Montreal and New-York, which will be executed in a style of superior neatness and the utmost dispatch.

Ladies Riding Habits made in the most elegant and fanciful manner; and by their attention and assiduity flatter themselves they will give perfect satisfaction to those who may honor them with their employment.

Pittsburgh, July 14, 1812

GRAIN & CASH.

Seventy Five Cents Cash will be given for *WHEAT,*

And *Fifty Cents* per bushel for

CORN & RYE.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3 1812

POSTSCRIPT.

PITTSBURGH, *July* 23.

BY THE DETROIT MAIL OF LAST EVENING.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated Detroit, July 14 1812.

"Gen Hull crossed the army over the river without opposition; he immediately issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Canada, this has had a good effect, as many have returned to their homes who had fled at the approach of the army Last evening a captain and fifty men came to Head Quarters, who had been taken to Malden at the point of the bayonet, and with considerable difficulty made their escape. I am told the Indians are mostly dispersed."

FROM THE TRUMP OF FAME.

Printed at Warren, (Ohio,) July 22.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from John S. Edwards, Esq. of this town, to the Editor, Dated Huron, July 17, 1812.

On Monday the 6th of July, General Hull arrived with his army at Detroit. On Saturday night the 11th of July he crossed over to Sandwich, on the Canada shore, sixteen miles above Malden, with two thousand men, and took possession of it, without bloodshed at which place, he was by the last advices fortifying.

The British have collected all their forces at Malden, where it appears, They are determined to make a stand. They have two hundred and fifty regular troops, seven hundred militia; about four hundred Indians. The country about Malden, is in the greatest state of alarm, and distress possible; all the men of that region, have been drove into the garrison at Malden; & a great proportion of them at the point of the bayonet.

The British are engaged in putting all their most valuable effects, on board of their vessels; prepared to go down the lake, provided they should be drove to extremes.

The Indians are waiting to see the event of the contest before they take a stand. And nothing is to be feared from them in this quarter, unless Gen. Hull shoud be beaten.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
20 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

Cash for 700 Linnen.

THE subscriber will give 40 Cents per yard for good 700 Linnen, delivered any time between the present date and the first of August; and 10 Cents Cash will also be given for good Thread per cut.

JOHN LINTON,

corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1812.

KNAPSACKS.

THOSE who wish to engage to *STRAP* or *PAINT KNAPSACKS*, will call immediately on the subscriber

JOHN LINTON

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1812

ATTENTION.

ALL Officers belonging to the Additional Army, residing in the Western Recruiting District of Pennsylvania, who are not advantageously employed in the Recruiting Service, are hereby required to repair to Pittsburgh immediately

Those who are recruiting will be particular in making their weekly returns to me at Pittsburgh.

J. M'CLUNEY, *Major U. S Infantry Commanding District*

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1812.

100 Bales Tennessee Cotton,

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have just received One Hundred Bales of the best Tennessee Cotton, which they offer for sale at 60 90, 120 days and 6 months credit, on approved notes

HUGH & JAMES JELLY.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1812

*** Country produce taken in payment

A NEW SONG,

On the Prospect of taking

CANADA

By *DENNIS LOUGHY*,

Price 6 Cents.

Just published and for sale, by the author, opposite the Bank in Second street.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1812.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has entered into a contract for supplying the United States garrison at this place, with Beef, during the season.—Farmers who have Beef Cattle to sell, will find a ready sale and good price, and cash in hand, by applying to WILLIAM DEAL, Jr Second street, opposite Pennsylvania Bank.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1812

N B Those who cannot conveniently send their cattle, they will be sent for by applying as above. tf

LIGHT DRAGOON RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

BY command of the Secretary of War, a Recruiting Rendezvous is now opened in this place for the 1st Regiment United States Cavalry.

The advantages in entering this service at present are truly great; namely, *a bounty of Sixteen Dollars, a sufficient supply of good and handsome Cloathing, together with Sixty Dollars per annum; the whole of which the Soldier may lay up for himself as all necessary articles for his subsistence are provided by law, without any expence to him.* In addition to the foregoing, every soldier who shall be regularly discharged shall at the time of receiving such discharge be entitled to receive *three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land.*

An Officer will attend at the Rendezvous daily, for the purpose of enrolling such Youths of Spirit as may be willing to enter into this truly honourable service.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,

Captain 1st Regt. Light Dragoons

Pittsburgh, 29th June, 1812.

PIONEER.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Pioneer are respectfully acquainted, that the last number of the first volume will not make its appearance before the middle of September.

Those Editors who exchange with the Pioneer will be good enough to give the above an insertion

Owing to the distribution of the last number in town, by a new hand, some may have escaped his attention. They are solicited to call with *Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum*, where the will be supplied

Pittsburgh July 10, 1812

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cognac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

HENRY PIES,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends to open a

MUSIC & DANCING SCHOOL,

as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained. His best endeavours will be exerted to give satisfaction.

June 24, 1812.

TONSORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Concilio manuque. Many & divisable.

PALACE OF AROMA,

ANNO HEGIRAE, 2.

PROCLAMATION 4.

WE, the serene Autocrat, &c. having made an unsuccessful experiment to extend the blessings of our imperial system, from the surface of the visage, to the palates of our liege subjects, are now obliged to defer for the present, the further prosecution of this important affair, by the pressure of more urgent business; We have been induced to devote much of our royal cogitations to the fiscal department, and we flatter ourselves that a scheme has been consummated that will lead to the perfect establishment of happiness among our faithful subjects: We have beheld with truly paternal feeling, for a long time past, the singularly lengthened visages of some of our confidential ministers; and we have remarked that they appear to have reached the greatest point of extension on a particular day in the week, *nigro lapide notatus;** We have likewise heard in low, and pensive groans, the exclamation of the poet,

Infandum regina, jubes renovare dolorem!†

Moved by these infallible, and (to the order of the Strop) serious symptoms of morbidity in the body politic and tonsorial, we have applied a remedy, which we are convinced must prove successful, as infallibility is one of the peculiar characteristics of all our imperial undertakings

Yet, although the late attempt, which we in the plenitude of our benevolence have lately tailed in, in the cutinary, and sumptuary line, nevertheless, we do not despair of invoking with success at some future day, the spirits of the Apicii; we hope to see "Lucullus dining with Lucullus" in our imperial *Salon a manger*; in the mean time the many benefits which might have been reciprocated between our majesty and our people, from this branch of our system, must be suffered to sleep for the moment, to arise with redoubled splendor, when the prudence of our royal self shall think fit to revive the brilliant idea

This curtailment in his majesty's designs is likely to be compensated by an employment of a different nature: the late negociations with our great lately ally of the east, have produced nothing satisfactory; the laws of shaving are continually infringed upon, and in consequence we have been obliged to throw down the glove of defiance, and commence hostilities for the independence of the Strap; the peaceable genius of our government, induced us to bear as much as possible; but our honor (and honor in a government is every thing) would not suffer us to submit to more.

"Pistol's cock is up, and flashing fire will follow"

We must now "enter the bloody arena," and try "who can do the other the most harm" It is to be hoped that our *Caisse d'amortissement* will once more be full, if not from the arms of our public officers, yet from the exertions of private individuals

Notwithstanding these immense and important concerns, the Emperor will continue to support the system he has hitherto carried on with such unexampled benefit to the world.

"Let tempests howl,
"Let thundering cannons roar,"

We will still remain unshaken, in the usual place, to mundify, beautify, ornament and adonize the faces and persons of our liege subjects.

TIBBETTE

* The Emperor translates this "rendered remarkable by a bank notice"

† The "renovare dolorem" his Majesty takes to be "renewing a note"

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the WOOL CARDING BUSINESS, at the old stand, Strawberry-alley, near the German meeting house. He has two machines in complete order, and hopes by good workmanship, and the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of that flattering encouragement which he has heretofore received. He will card wool from this date at the very low price of eight cents per pound.

JAMES ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1812. tf

N B The highest price in *CASH* will be given at the above place for any quantity of good clean WOOL.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Clock & Watch Maker & Silversmith.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the house second door from the sign of the Bear, and immediately opposite James Brown's, baker, where he will continue to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Those indebted to him for a longer period than nine months are informed that unless their accounts are discharged on or before the first day of July next, they will find them in the hands of a magistrate.

Watches that have been left with him for repair, for more than nine months, and have not been taken away by their owners, will be sold in three months from this date unless the cost of repairing is not sooner paid.

April 28, 1812. 3t.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley —A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

2,000 Pounds

BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,

FOR SALE,

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812

CAUTION.

TAKE Notice—Whereas certain steam engineers of the Borough of Pittsburgh pretend to claim a right to make and sell to be used my patented steam engines, by virtue (as they say) of my verbal contract. Verbal proposals I did make to them, and sketched them in writing, which I read and shewed to one of the said engineers who, at the time instantly rejected them and went away, and no contract either verbal or written was ever made nor licence granted them.

And whereas the said engineers have since assumed and claimed much more than I ever proposed, and have greatly misrepresented the case, and acted to my very great injury, to the great derangement of my plans. Therefore, I do warn and caution the said engineers against making, using, or selling to be used, any of my patented steam engines, and of applying, or using, or selling any of my patented principles in, to, or with any other form or construction of steam engines, until they first obtain my written licence so to do, under my hand and seal; which licence I am willing to grant on fair and equitable tems, but not on the terms they ask, nor on the terms they have rejected

I also warn and caution all persons against purchasing of the said engineers any of my patented steam engines, or any other form or construction of engine to which may be attached or applied any of my patented principles or improvements, and against using the same, until they first obtain my written contract according to law, as I am determined to defend my rights against all invaders.

And I do now declare and make known to all persons (as frequently published heretofore) that no person has been by me authorised to grant any licences for any of my patented improvements, other than such licences as I prepare in printed blank forms, and sign and seal with my own hand, and such only do I acknowledge to be good. when executed and signed by my attornies duly authorised

I am compelled in my own defence to engage other engineers to make my steam engines Those who wish to avail themselves of their great utility, are requested to apply to my son GEORGE EVANS. in Pittsburgh, who will supply them, and who is authorised to grant licences (signed and sealed with my own hand) to use the same, or to the subscriber at Mars Works, Philadelphia

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1812.

MINGOE BOTTOM

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and fres-stone, and several never failing springs There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 24, 1812 tf

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812, tf.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, fassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in St township, Allegheny county, on the 25th of May last, a bay MARE and COLT. The Mare is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, her hind feet white, and a large star in her forehead—the horse Colt one year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ANDREW FIFE.

June 16, 1812

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

LEE'S

Original Family Medicines,

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches
Lee's Tooth Powder.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections. tf.

November 27, 1811.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,

For Sale, at this Office.